American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . *Virg.*

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Legislative Agricultural Convention.

The members of the Massachusetts legislature have resumed their very laudable custom of holding *Agricultural Conversations*, once a week. Their *first* meeting was held on the 10th ult., and as it was merely preliminary we omit its proceedings—the *second* was held on the 17th ult., and we copy the *report* of the discussion which took place from the Boston Cultivator. The subject discussed was

Manures.

On Thursday evening, last week, a meeting was held at the State House, for the purpose of organization, and the following officers were chosen: Josiah Quincy, Jr., (President of the Senate) President; Morrill Allen, Johnson Gardner, (Senators,) Cyrus Gale, and Samuel Nash, (Representatives,) Vice Presidents. The Editors of the Agricultural papers were appointed Secretaries and Reporters. Allen Dodge, (Senator,) Edward P. Little, (Representative,) and S. W. Cole, were appointed a Committee to select subjects, and appoint some person to open the discussion. Voted, to hold meetings in future on Wednesday evenings—That no person speak more than half an hour at one time, without leave of the meeting.—That the meetings commence at seven and close at nine o'clock. Subject for discussion at the next meeting—*Manures.*

Jan. 17th.—Second meeting.—Josiah Quincy, Jr. in the Chair. Mr. Buckminister, of the Ploughman, having been appointed for that purpose, opened the discussion. He said that the subject was a broad one, and not yet exhausted. It is agreed that in all countries manures are useful; they are necessary to keep soils in a good state, and supply food for plants, though they may not take more than a tenth part of their support from the soil. The stable and barn yard manures were first used. Who first discovered their utility? Was it the man of science, or did some blundering farmer discover it accidentally? The animal manures are of the horse, cattle, sheep, swine, and human. Horse manure is now valued as the best. Once it was not so, as it was not saved in good condition, but thrown out into heaps, and lost much by exposure and fermentation. It became burnt, or fire fangled. The manure of horned cattle does not so readily heat and become wasted. It is important to mix it with other materials and save the liquid part. Some value sheep manure highly, others less. It is not half so valuable as horse manure. Hog manure is very good, but it is soon gone. Manure from the back-house is rich, but that is also soon gone. Flesh and fish are excellent, as they soon rot, and in compost convert a large amount of other matter into good manure. The manhaden fish are used in large quantities for this purpose. They are fat and rich. Some spread them on the land; but in this way there is a waste. They should be made into compost. Offal of all kinds makes good manures. Shavings of leather, hair, horns and bones, make valuable manure. Green crops ploughed in are a good manure, and none so cheap on light land. Clover is an excellent green crop. In the West they raise wheat on a clover lay. But this won't grow on a poor soil, but rye will, and makes a good green crop. Oats are exhausting. Buckwheat grows on a poor soil. Plaster is a good manure in many places. Saltpetre, soda, and potash are used as manures. Ashes are good for dry lands. Peat is one of the most valuable manures, but should not be used in a fresh state. It should be mixed with other manures.

Mr. Morrill Allen observed that the substances for manure were numerous and extensive. They were as broad as the earth and the seas. Before improvements were made farmers did not look beyond the barn yard for manure. But every vegetable substance is reducible to the food of plants. Some suppose that the leaves and wood of certain trees are injurious, but this is an error. The whole vegetable world is a storehouse of manure. Soon the whole sea-coast will be swept of all vegetable matter for the purpose of manure. Almost every substance in nature is valuable, even the chips of granite would greatly improve some soils. Mr. Allen said that the subject presented a broad field, and he merely entered the margin to allude to the numerous resources for manure; and he concluded with the facetious remark that his faith might be in advance of his discourse.

Mr. Allen Dodge, would call attention to the subject of salt. It is used here nor in England extensively. As sea manure of various kinds are good so must salt be, as the value of sea manure doubtless depends much on the salt which it contains. When salt hay is spread and rains come on it the soil becomes improved. It is a valuable addition to manure when thrown into the yard. Muscle beds are an excellent manure. In Danvers they are used to a great extent as manure for onions. Where fish are cured the soil becomes enriched from the drainings. Farmers should make experiments and learn the value of salt.

Mr. Hardy of Waltham, said that the subject was a very important one. Most of the substances named by the gentleman who opened the discussion were not easily obtained by the farmer. Every farmer in the Commonwealth has on his farm materials with which he may enrich it, excepting some composed of high land without a variety of soils. Now how shall this be done? If a farmer keeps only 10 or 12 head of cattle how shall he manage?—He must have a barn cellar, and into that throw mud, loam, and even sand, if nothing better can be obtained; and instead of lime, barilla, &c., use hogs' noses as decomposers. The hogs will labor seven days in the week, and if well supplied with materials, they will make 50 cords of good manure annually. Mix up all together with the cattle, horse and hog manure. Have it well composted. If this plan was properly carried on throughout the Commonwealth, we should have four times the corn and potatoes.

Mr. Stone, of Beverly, observed that there were means on every farm to furnish manure equal to the demand. He had noticed in some places a vast amount of materials accumulating around walls and other places. Every farmer would find a great advantage in making an arrangement with his "better half," to save all the suds and have them put on the manure heap or on the land. He had found them to be very useful.

Mr. Allen thought the nose of the hog very good, but he cannot support noses enough to do his work. Other means must be resorted to. Peat exposed to the frost and atmosphere, makes good manure. Farmers should form compost heaps and keep them covered. 50 cords of manure would make but a small figure. The best farmers in Plymouth county make 200 cords every year. As to salt, we have no rules as to how it should be applied. Farmers should make experiments. The gentleman is correct as to the great value of soap suds.

Mr. Smith of South Hadley, said that he sets his necessary so that the wash from that and his sink ran into his barn yard, which was lowest on that part and made dishing to hold the liquor. He put various substances into the yard to absorb the liquid manure, and in the spring mixes all the materials and the manure from his animals together. On waste lands he sows buckwheat early and ploughs in two green crops in season for sowing rye. This will improve poor lands.

Mr. Smith, of South Hadley, said that a neighbor of his raised a colt. When one year old he fed him in the stable, summer and winter, and he marked off the land on which the food grew, and put the manure produced by the colt on that land, and this was all the manure that was applied to the land, excepting the addition of the litter; this so increased the crop of grass that it was sufficient for the colt the next year, and this plan was pursued till the colt was four years old, the land improving as fast as the colt grew, so that the same land that supplied him when one year old produced a supply when he was four.

Mr. Hardy and some others questioned the truth of this statement, as they thought it impossible; others thought it was not only possible, but probable..

Mr. Merryman, of Auburn, said that most farmers let their manure lay out exposed, by which one half is lost. The better way is to keep it in a barn cellar, and save all by adding mud, loam, &c., to absorb the urine. In rainy days boys may mix the materials. One load under cover is worth as much as two exposed to the weather. He has troughs to carry the suds from the wash room to the barn cellar. In raising wheat he uses lime or ashes for manure. Mud is good in compost for dry lands, and sand is a good article in compost to be applied to wet lands.

Mr. Hardy observed that he used leaves from the forest in his manure. As to meadow mud, he found on his place that it was excellent two feet in depth, then it was poor. He referred to a farm near Lowell, which was composed of light sandy plains, and a swamp or mud hole. 40 cartloads of the mud were put on one acre of almost barren plains, and ploughed in very deep, and without any other manure the crop was 60 bushels of corn to the acre.

Mr. Smith then observed that he would *withdraw the colt story.*

Mr. Cole, of the Cultivator, said that our light lands may be improved in the cheapest manner by ploughing in green crops. They can be worked at a small expense—at half the cost of cultivating heavy soils. In most cases two crops may be raised in a year; one taken off, and another turned in to enrich the soil. In this way the land may be improved, and the crop that is taken off will pay all the expense. A farmer who has some very light and dry land has for three years in succession taken off a crop of winter rye, and then ploughed and sowed buckwheat, which was turned under in September and again sowed with rye. Under this system the land has improved and the crops of rye are good. The rye crop is a profitable one as there is but little labor and the straw is in good demand. The plan of raising two crops a year, one for manure, may be pursued with a rotation of crops. The second year the rye may be turned in for manure and a crop of ruta bagas raised. Several other crops may be raised for a change. As to salt, it is used to a considerable extent in some parts of England. It is used as well for the purposes of killing insects as for manure; from 6 to 10 bushels to the acre are used. Some plants require a larger quantity of salt than others. He had planted corn, beans, peach trees and potatoes on land flowed with salt water at high tides in spring or fall; they all grew well but the potatoes, which failed. Asparagus is a marine plant, and requires a large portion of salt. It is useful as a manure. He had applied enough to kill the weeds. It was dissolved in water, one quart to a pailful. Dr. Dean recommends 160 bushels to the acre for asparagus.

Editorial Remarks:—It is our object in reporting the meetings to be as correct as possible, and if we make any mistake, we wish to be corrected. We have not room to report every thing in full, but we endeavor to give the substance of what is said in short, as this will be the most useful and acceptable to our readers. After reporting the discussion, we may sometimes have occasion to make some remarks upon it.

The meeting was very fully attended, and the discussion took rather a humorous turn, affording amusement, as well as instruction. As to the *colt story*, we were sorry that it was withdrawn, though Mr. Smith appeared to be completely outdone in the way of what some might deem exaggeration, for we think it quite reasonable to suppose that the application of manures made in a year by the colt, with the litter, and only a common quantity too, would increase the food to meet the increased growth of the animal, and so on from year to year.

A friend at our elbow, who keeps many hogs, and who has much experience as an excellent farmer, says that a good hand to work over manure is far preferable to many hogs, as he will work it over and lay it up light, so as to promote fermentation, while hogs will tread it down, which retards this progress.

Beef, Milk, Butter and Cheese.

It is the received opinion with many farmers, that it requires as much food from either pasture or stall feeding, to produce one hundred pounds of beef, as it does for fifteen hundred quarts of milk, one hundred and fifty pounds of butter, or three hundred pounds of cheese.

If such are the facts, is it not important for farmers to examine the subject attentively, in all its bearings, in order to direct their course of feeding, in that way which will give them the greatest profit for their capital invested?

Taking the prices, from a fair average for a few years past, and they would show a great difference; first, in favor of selling milk; next, the making of butter and cheese,—which differ but little from each other; yet both greatly exceed the profit on feeding beef.

The average price of beef, may be put at three dollars per hundred pounds; butter at ten cents; cheese at five cents per pound; and milk, at wholesale, at the barn, at three cents per quart. The produce would then stand—beef, three dollars; butter, fifteen dollars; cheese fifteen dollars; and milk, forty-five dollars, making the produce, in butter and cheese five times as much as the beef; and the milk, three times as much as the butter and cheese, or fifteen times as much as the beef.

This calculation shows such a difference in the produce of food, when fed to different stock, that many farmers will exclaim, "This is a paper that cannot be depended upon." We are well aware that there cannot be any general system laid down, but what must be governed by circumstances; but where any such calculation is made which leads practical farmers to investigation, much good is accomplished—as when they are convinced that keeping cows, is more profitable than other stock, they will be sure to give such directions as will lead to that result. It is one of those variations which can be made in the keeping of stock, without any risk; for should any change take place in the comparative value of beef, milk, butter or cheese, the change from dairy to beef would not be attended with loss, as dry and farrow cows would make excellent beef and are good stock to fatten from pasture or stall-feeding.

We should be glad to hear from practical farmers on this subject, and ascertain whether their views do, or do not correspond with our own.—*True Genesee Far.*

The Fixing of Ammonia.—Use of Salt.

Mr. Editor, Sir:—My attention has been called to a letter in the *Mark Lane Express* of the 30th January, signed "Ammonia," in which the writer recommends farmers to use common salt instead of gypsum for fixing the carbonate of ammonia obtained from putrified urine. The writer, after stating correctly that, when carbonate of ammonia and gypsum are brought into contact, carbonate of lime and sulphate of ammonia are formed, goes on to state that, "if common salt be employed" (viz., for fixing the ammonia) "the carbonate of ammonia becomes muriate, and the common salt is converted into carbonate of soda." Will the writer of this letter excuse me for taking the liberty of requesting him to say on what authority he makes this statement? He afterwards says that farmers have "perhaps little faith in the result of these plans," and that therefore "it is desirable to render the operation as simple as possible." Now, that double decomposition ensues on bringing gypsum and carbonate of ammonia together, or, in other words, that the sulphuric acid of the gypsum converts the volatile carbonate into the fixed sulphate of ammonia, is a well known fact, in which I have the fullest "faith." But the elements of which common salt (chlorde of isodium) is composed have so strong an affinity for each other that it requires a very powerful reagent, such as sulphuric acid, to effect its decomposition; and that the chlorine can be disengaged from the sodium by carbonata of ammonia, and thereby form muriate of that alkali, is a statement in which—with due deference to the writer of the letter referred to—I have no "faith." Nay, I must be excused for continuing to doubt it until the writer of this letter shall have the goodness to state on what experiments of his own, or on what other competent authority, he rests his assertion.

While on this subject I may notice an inquiry made, regarding the use of salt, by a person signing himself "G. F." in the *Express* of the 26th December last. The writer says, "having read in Mr. C. W. Johnson's work 'On Fertilisers,' that with a mixture of salt and lime a manure is gradually formed of a most powerful description, and that it promises now, through the successful examples of Mr. Bennett and Sir. C. W. Burrell, to be very generally adopted, I shall feel greatly obliged if either of these gentlemen (or any other who has had experience of its effects) would inform me through the medium of the *Express*, whether he has continued the use of the same manure from the time specified in the aforesaid work, (1838,) and with the same favorable result."

Now it is known to chemists that when carbonate of soda and chloride of calcium are mingled together in solution, the insoluble carbonate of lime subsides. But when carbonate of lime and sea-salt (chloride of sodium) are mixed in the solid state, a certain degree of moisture being present, carbonate of soda and chloride of calcium are slowly generated; and since the former, as soon as it is formed, separates itself from the mixture by effervescence, its production continues progressively. Carbonate of soda might thus be obtained at a very cheap rate for agricultural purposes; and of its beneficial influences as a manure there can be no doubt. The other ingredient formed—chloride of calcium—would also be extremely useful in the soil, especially for fixing the ammonia from the atmosphere (vide *Liebig's Chemistry in its application to Agriculture*, pp. 86, 181, 184, 2nd ed.) The separation of the chlorine from the common salt and the conversion of its base (sodium) into carbonate of soda, being thus a point of the greatest importance to the agriculturist, I trust that if Mr. C. W. Johnson, or either of the gentlemen above alluded to, has had any practical experience in the matter, he will have the goodness to confer a benefit on the agricultural community by communicating some information as to the method of procedure and the result obtained. Mr. Johnson, I am sure, if the matter be brought under his notice, will be most ready to communicate any information he may possess.

In the same number of the *Express* appears a most valuable communication from Mr. Prideaux, of Plymouth, on the "agricultural action of bonedust;" and in the subsequent number "A Lancashire Agriculturist" takes it upon him to criticise Mr. P.'s letter. I have alluded to the subject for the purpose of observing, that if those who are not sufficiently acquainted with the subject to be able to form their own opinion, attach the same weight and importance to the opinions and statements of "A Lancashire Agriculturist," as to those of Mr. Prideaux, they will be greatly in error. The excellent observations and well guarded satements of the latter show him to be intimately acquainted with the whole subject, while the former has taken it upon him to write upon a subject which—judging from his letter—he does not appear to understand in all its bearings. I do not know whether the letter of "A Lancashire Agriculturist" has been brought under the notice of Mr. Prideaux; but if it has, he has probably thought it unworthy of any reply.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

AGRESTIS.

Aberdeenshire.

The Fixing of Ammonia.—Use of Salt.

Mr. Editor—Sir:—In your paper of the 2nd instant your correspondent "Agrestis" requests I will say on what authority I state in my letter of the 30th of January last, that common salt and carbonate of ammonia will mutually decompose each other.

It is much discredited that a double decomposition does ensue when these salts are brought together, and I attribute it to the resulting salts being both solnble and difficult to detect in the resulting compound.

To prove, however, that the action does take place, I recommend "Agrestis" to take *saturated* solution of common salt, and about three parts fill a broad-mouthed half-pint glass bottle; add to this an ounce of the carbonate of ammonia of the shops in *lumps*, and well shake the fluid till the lumps are dissolved, and he will have a copious precipitate of white powder, which, being separated by filtration, he will find to be carbonate of soda.

By adding the ammonia in lumps, it will be seen, if not all dissolved, distinct from the precipitate, which will be in powder.

I believe the soda thus thrown down is in a state of bicarbonate, and this renders it rather less soluble than if a simple carbonate; and I suppose the precipitate of a soluble salt must be attributed to using in the first instance a *saturated* solution of common salt.

Having thus proved that the action *does* take place, I submit that I have a right to conclude that it will take place even more rapidly when assisted by the heat of a dunghill, even though the two salts may not be present to each other in a saturated solution.

I recommend "Agrestis" to procure a small pamphlet on this subject, published in June last. It is entitled a "A Treatise on Alkali as Manure," by Henry Waterton, Esq., and is published by George Philip, South Castle st., Liverpool; of which I beg to present you with a copy, in the hope you will call the attention of your agricultural readers to this important and highly interesting fact—viz. that common salt *will* fix the ammonia in dunghills.

I remain, Sir, very respectfully, yours,

Oct. 13th. AMMONIA.

[Correspondence of the Mark Lane Express, (London.)

Cut Fodder for Horses.—It is good economy to cut the feed. We have practised it for the last seven years, and think there is much saving by it. The horses will eat hay of an inferior quality when cut, especially if a little meal is mixed with it.—We have kept from four to six horses in this way most of the time, and they are always in good flesh and spirits, although the work of some of them has been severe. The way we manage is as follows: We have a box or trough eight feet long, sixteen inches wide inside at the bottom, widening two feet at the top, and about eighteen inches deep. This stands on one side of the barn floor, with Green's Straw Cutter at one end. As the fodder is cut, it falls into the box, which is capacious enough to hold the feed for four horses and eight cows or more. With this machine, which is undoubtedly the best, a sufficient quantity can be cut in a few minutes for the morning's feed. It is then sprinkled or moderately wet, and the desired quantity of meal thrown into it, and with a shovel, the whole is thoroughly mixed together. In this way our horses consume much marsh hay and other fodder of a coarse kind, which with a peck of carrots per day, will keep them in excellent order: we have sometimes given the horses a peck of carrots morning and evening, to good advantage. To our milch cows, we give one quart of meal each per day with their cut feed and a peck of carrots in addition, and should give them half a bushel each if our stock of roots would hold out. We cannot speak in too high terms of the utility of roots for horses as well as for neat stock: they eat them with a good relish, and with their dry food are highly favorable to their health. We prefer carrots to any other roots.—*N. E. Farm.*

American Wine.—German vine dressers from the valley of the Rhine, are crowning all the hill tops in the neighborhood of Cincinnati with their vineyards. Mr. Mottier, who has a flourishing vineyard near that town, has sold every gallon of his American wine. His crop last year, from about four acres, was 1100 gallons. He has also two or three acres more coming into bearing. His sales, during the last eight months, exceeded 3500 gallons, including some of his previous crops at 75 cents to $1 per gallon, chiefly at the latter price.—He uses no brandy in the preservation of his wine. There are now about three hundred acres in Hamilton county devoted to vineyards, of which something like 80 or 100 are owned by one person. The vineyrads in Vevay, in Indiana, below Cincinnati, have long been noted.

Let all things be done in proper season.

Fruit Trees—and their Enemies.

Mr. Editor,—There is evidently a growing interest taken by our farmers in fruit trees—not in apple trees merely, but in the pear and stone fruit. The latter class of fruits has been thought more difficult of raising than the apple; but this difficulty doubtless arises mainly from ignorance of the best methods of propagation. The process by which stone fruit is propagated, budding, has been almost exclusively confined to nurserymen, and by many persons, even to this day, when so much information is spread before the public, it is considered a very difficult, if not a mysterious process, which to acquire a regular horticultural apprenticeship is essential. The same remarks will apply to the raising of stocks for stone fruit.

One would suppose that in books written professedly to instruct in these matters, every thing requisite to insure success would be contained. But while much valuable general information is to be derived from such books, many points of essential information are entirely omitted, or vaguely treated of. For example, I have rarely seen in any book on fruit trees any statements as to the best method of raising peach stocks, and never as to cherry stocks. Witness the inquiries of your correspondents on the subject of planting peach stones; do they not prove that much is to be learned, or at least disseminated, among the community, on this matter? For myself, I confess that I have never yet been able to get a cherry stock to vegetate, though I have planted thousands, and of different kinds, and in different ways. Cannot you, or some of your correspondents, who have had experience in this matter, shed some light upon it for the public benefit?

As to peach stones my success has not been uniform by planting them in the fall and leaving them to take care of themselves. I have followed Nature, as it is called, but Nature will not invariably follow me. The first time I adopted this method, the stones all vegetated, and the trees came up well—of course, I thought following Nature was a capital thing, and so the next season I followed her again, but not a single peach stone, out of more than 600, germinated that spring—the next spring, however, the most of them came up, but it was a day, or rather a year after the fair—I did not find it out till midsummer, when the trees got above the weeds which had been suffered to grow on the ground where the peach stones were originally planted.

So much for Nature—now for an improvement on her plan. Deposite the stones, after being taken from the peach, in sand or dirt; put them in the ground, slightly covered, in the fall. As for the cotton-bag in which to keep them under ground, I have never tried it, or any other covering but the ground itself. Take up the stones early in the spring, crack them and plant immediately the meats or pits. In a week or ten days they will be all up, without fail, just as certain as so many peas, or kernels of corn.

Has it ever occurred to you that the borer may be introduced into orchards and nurseries, by manuring them with decayed and rotten woody substances, or chips and gleanings from wood piles? A townsman of mine set out an orchard of thrifty apple trees; in a few years they were nearly destroyed by the borer—how introduced he was unable to conjecture. On inquiry, I learned from him, that they had been plentifully supplied with chip manure. The question is—and perhaps you can answer it—were the borers introduced here, or rather are they ever introduced into orchards, by the application of such manure?

For years past many orchards in this vicinity have been ravaged by the canker worm, in some instances rendered almost worthless by it. Tarring has been the general preventative, but is not always successful. Last winter, however, did more for us in destroying this pest of orchards, than any thing else. It was observed in the spring that the canker worm did not appear at the usual time, and in fact did not appear at all, or only in small numbers. The winter had the credit of killing them, but in what way, it may not be easy to answer.

One fact I will state as throwing some light on the question. An orchard in my neighborhood, which had been overrun the year previous with canker worms, was broken up late last spring. Afterwards the trees were carefully dug round with the pick axe, and at the trunk of each tree, a large quantity of *live* grubs was found. From this, would it not seem that the grubs were arrested by the frost in the spring—and you will recollect that the frost continued in the ground unusually late last spring, and that while they were thus held in durance, the period for their ascending the trees passed by, and that the few grubs that did ascend, ascended in the fall.

What is the most remarkable in this case is, that the grubs were *alive*, lodged secretly under ground, without any apparent attempt to remove their quarters. You will understand that it was late in the spring when they were thus found, and that if they had the disposition to ascend the trees, they might easily have done so, days before—but neither this orchard, nor others in our region, were touched, except to a slight extent, by the canker worms the last spring.

ALLEN W. DODGE.

Hamilton, Jan. 3d, 1844. *Mass. Plough.*

Rotation,—Rye, Rye, Rye.

Mr. Editor,—About 18 years ago I took it into my head to plough up a worn out field and sow it to rye; it succeeded to a charm; the first year I raised a fine crop, the next I turned in the stubble and sowed rye, a fine crop was produced; the third year it became grassy and I planted it to corn and had a good crop; put in rye for three years more in succession. It has been to grass ever since; it is thick set and good pasture. I sowed six quarts of rye to the acre only on the stubble ground. And here follows an anecdote of a shrewd acquaintance who spoke to me while in the act of sowing: "how much rye do you sow on this stubble ground?" "six quarts," was the reply; "well" says he, "they that sow sparingly shall reap sparingly I tell you now."

It was a beautiful crop and as equal as if there had been no heads on the ground. I believe three years cropping on some land will not do, it will become too grassy. Dr. Deane says it may be raised twenty years in succession but he recommends planting corn every few years.

It may be asked why crops of rye should increase. If stubble is turned under as soon as the crop is removed it serves as a valuable manure, it needs no dressing with compost or any thing else to produce a crop of rye.

Yours, HOMO.

South Plimpton, Dec. 1843.

☞Rye has been raised for many years in succession, on the same ground, by turning in the stubble immediately after reaping and throwing on a little seed to aid what was scattered on the field.—In such a case the ground is always ploughed in August, and the rye takes a deep root before winter. Whether there are many fields that may be kept good in this way we are uncertain. One advantage in favor of this system is, you may save half your seed. Another is, you plough but once and with a small team.

Buckwheat may be raised in this way year after year, but in this case you plough in June insterd of August. In both cases you have the advantage of turning in a partial green crop.—*Ed. Mass. Plough.*

A Yankee Invention—Machine for Hewing Stone.

The Glasgow Herald (Scotland) gives the following account of a Machine put in operation at Glasgow, which is the veritable invention, some half a dozen years since made and secured in this country by letters patent, by Doct. John B. Bussell, a resident of Cape Elizabeth, adjoining the city of Portland. After many years of anxious study, and exhaustion of capital, Doct. B. brought his invention to all desired perfection. and there is now in the city of New York or Philadelphia the substantive parts of one of his machines, the completion of which has been suspended for four or five years past, *for want of capital* to complete and get it in operation. But it has been seen and its utility tested, and the New York Institute awarded the inventor a gold medal and another honary badge of their high approbation of it. And foreign capitalists have now seized upon the thought, reduced it to practice and are proclaiming it as the wonder of the age! And they decline any recompense to the ingenious author of it—not even to the mention of his name! And yet, because we on this side of the Atlantic, refuse to pass copy right laws, to give every writer of a pretty sentiment upon the other side of the Atlantic the exclusive right to republish it here, and make our people pay for it anv price that may be exacted, our nation is abused by our trans-Atlantic brothers as a nation of pirates, pick-pockets and thieves! The article from the Herald describing the machine is as follows:—

"It is driven by a strong steam-engine, and is intended for the larger sizes of stones, but can be used, we understand, at any time for the smaller kind. The experiments of Friday were to show how the machine will dress Kenmure rock, which is perhaps the best and stiffest of the freestone employed in the buildings of Glasgow, and most extensively used for the finer fronts. The trial showed that this new and giant mason is perfectly able to put out of his hands beautiful work, and at a rate which, if practised in a complete establishment, and on a large scale. will go far to revolutionize the trade. The stones pass through the machine on a long train of carriages, each carriage having one stone fixed into it. The cuting is performed by revolving wheels having tools fastened in them. The stones enter at one end of the machine, rough as they come from the quarryman's pick, and at the other end come out hewn and polished on the surface, and cut straight and square down the sides. The stones dressed on Friday were of the size of ordinary ashlar. Eight of them, containing forty feet of surface work and thirty feet of side hewing, passed out in twenty minutes, which is equal to the labor of 120 men; but as the capacity of the machine is for work two and a half times the breadth of this, and as it has already dressed the broad work many times with the same facility, it is equal, we are informed, to 300 men. The greatest difficulty in the way of preparing building stones by machinery, was presumed to be the preserving the corners and edges unbroken and unhurt. This difficulty, however, has been effectually obviated by this machine. The cost of this machine, with the engine to drive it, will vary from £400 to £600."

Cultivation of the Cranberry.

The American Cranberry, Oxycoccus macrocarpus, is found growing in a wild state in the Eastern, Middle and Western States, and produces large crops without any cultivation whatever.

The first account we have of its cultivation is by the late Sir Joseph Banks, who in 1813, produced from a bed eighteen feet square, three and a half Winchester bushels of Cranberries, being at the rate of four hundred and sixty bushels to the acre.

Capt. Henry Hall, of Barnstable, Mass., has cultivated cranberries for the last twenty years with perfect success. He puts on his low swampy ground a quantity of beach sand—this is, however not absolutely necessary. He then digs holes four feet apart each way, and puts in sods of Cranberry Plants.

We like the method of cultivation pursued by Sullivan Bates, of Bellingham, Mass. Mr. Bates prepares a dry soil by ploughing and spreading on a quantity of swamp muck, and then sets out the plants in drills twenty inches apart, hoeing them the first season. After this there is no further cultivation, and the vines soon cover the ground. His crops are upwards of three hundred bushels per acre, and his entire crop in 1842 amounted to two thousand five hundred bushels.

When it is considered what a luxury this fruit is—the price it commands, and that it is now shipped to all the Southern cities, the West Indies, Europe and the East Indies, it is a matter of astonishment that more of our Horticulturists have not given some attention to this subject. —*G. B. Boswell, Philadelphia.*

Sewing Silk.—Mr. Ira Wells, of Madison, Indiana, has again exhibited to us a specimen of his sewing silk. Last autumn Mr. Wells paid in his sewing silk for two years' subscription to the Louisville Journal. We found the article much superior to the imported—stronger, softer, and altogether free from what the old ladies call *gouts*. He has produced this year sixty pounds, and it sells at $10 a pound.—*Louisville Jour.*

New kind of Wheat—We have at our office, says the Norwalk, Ohio, Experiment, a specimen of grain called South American Wheat, raised in this country, and which is said to yield from 80 to 100 bushels to the acre. The head resembles very much, in size and appearance, the fruit of the Sumac, and the berry seems to be almost entire farine, with a very little hull or bran. It may be planted in drills or sowed broadcast—the former method, however, is thought to be preferable—and is said to require far less labor, if drilled, than common corn, yielding double the quantity per acre, and we should judge it to be as nutritious food for man or beast as any grain we raise.

The above *new* kind of wheat is we suspect the California or Egyptian wheat under a *new* name.

The Indiana Statesman contains a detailed statement from John Beall, esq. of New Harmony, of his success in making sugar from cornstalks.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

"A Subscriber," on experiments with Guano, in our next.

THE NATIONAL FAIR.—It is full time that those who are entrusted with carrying out the views of the Washington meeting, were bestirring themselves, if they wish their labors to be productive of good fruits. *Action* is as essential in the getting up of a GRAND EXHIBITION, as it is in the composition of an orator.

QUANTITY OF LIME PER ACRE—We have repeatedly taken occasion to advance the opinion, that a much less quantity than 100 bushels of lime, per acre, would answer for all present purposes—and we have as often stated that an application of 25 bushels, if repeated at the expiration of each rotation of four years, until one hundred bushels had been applied per acre, would be better than applying that quantity at a single spreading; first because the lesser quantity would be more than sufficient to meet all the demands of the crops for a period of years, and secondly, because, as the *outlay* would be diminished three hundred per cent, a much larger quantity of land could be dressed with it, and the farm, therefore, at an earlier period, and at much less expense, be brought into a state of profitable fertility. And as the *heaviness of the cost* forms a very serious objection to many persons undertaking the liming of their lands, we shall state a few of the many reasons which induce us to adopt the views of the subject we have heretofore felt it to be our duty to advance.

From the tests of analyses, it has been very clearly ascertained, that the crops, in a four years rotation, extract from the soil, on an average, about 242 lbs. of lime, which is 60½ lbs. per year. Some crops we are aware require more than others, but the average is set down as we have before stated. It then it requires but 60½ lbs. which is less than a bushel, to supply the plants grown on an acre, in a year, with the proper quantity of this particular kind of food, the inference is a fair one, that unless a *mechanical amendment* of the texture of the soil, be an important object with the improver, there can be no positive necessity for the use, at any one time, of 100 bushels of lime upon a single acre; and the deduction is equally *fair*, that, as less than a bushel is given out in food to the plants in any one year, it would be preferable to use the hundred bushels on 4 acres, instead of one. By this division of the largest quantity named, the improver would be enabled by the increased products to carry on his liming, and thus relieve himself from much of the onerousness of outlay, where heavy dressings are at first given.

Practical observers, as well as scientific men, have affirmed, that *visible good effects of Lime* have been witnessed thirty years after its application; and we have no doubt of the fact; for although much is lost to cultivation by the tendency of the mineral to sink beyond the reach of the roots of most growing crops, yet it must be obvious that, if less than a bushel is annnally taken up by the plants, an application of one hundred bushels to an acre would last for a period greatly beyond thirty years. The question then resolves itself into this: If 25 bushels will answer for a series of years equally as well as an hundred, why should the heavy expense of the latter be incurred. We make this suggestion purely as a matter of *economy;* and not because of any fears we entertain that a hundred bushels per acre, could, under any circumstances, operate disadvantageously to the soil, provided there were sufficient organic remains in it for the lime to act upon, or that animal and vegetable manure were applied, or green crops ploughed in. Lime, as a means of restoring fertility to an exhausted soil, is among the most efficient agents which can be used: and we hold it, that without it, no permanent melioration can be effected, and for these simple and obvious reasons—all analyses prove that lime is to be found in the ashes of most of the vegetable productions, and, therefore, forming as it does, a part of their food, it is essential that it should be in the soil, in order to secure a healthful growth of the plants raised thereon.

IMPROVEMENT OF OLD FIELDS.—As there are doubtless many worn-out old fields that have, for years, produced nothing but poverty grass, we should like for some enterprising proprietors of such to make an effort to bring them back to a state of fertility; and would suggest that by sowing a bushel of plaster, per acre, on them during the present month, ploughing them up as soon as the spring crops are in, and then sowing a bushel of buckwheat to the acre, and ploughing that crop in as soon as it gets into blossom, we have no doubt that the soil would bear a crop of Rye without any thing else; and that, with the addition of five bushels of lime per acre, spread evenly, a very fair crop of wheat might be grown thereon, without any addition of other manure: and we have as little doubt, that clover seed might be sown the ensuing spring, with a good prospect of a fair crop of grass, provided the plants were *plastered* as soon as the wheat crop was cut. We have seen a very good pasture of white clover produced by the application of plaster on such fields as we have described, without the aid of any other manure, by simply harrowing the ground after the plaster had been sown a few days, the precaution having been taken, in sowing the plaster, to select a moist day to do it in; and we can see no reason to doubt that, with the addition of a green crop ploughed in, a very fair one of grain might be grown. The cost of such an experiment as we have suggested, is comparatively so small, that we hope some one will test it.

From the Boston Cultivator.

FARM BUILDINGS—PLANTING FRUIT TREES—STOCKING A FARM.

To James Pedder,—Dear Friend, I am sorry that thy removal from this part of the country has prevented me from availing myself of thy experience and judgment in laying off and improving a place that I have just purchased in this vicinity, and which has, I believe, capabilities that would render it very desirable in thy eyes; but as the case now stands, I must content myself with addressing thee by letter, requesting thee to favor me with thy views as early as thy other avocations will permit. In the first place then, it is my intention to build a good house and plant considerably around it, although thou knowest that fruit trees of almost all descriptions have "gone out" in Jersey for many years past; but I am desirous of knowing how far it is in the power of good management to restore the character which this country once bore for good fruit, as well as for every other good.

In the next place, thou must know there is an apple orchard of about seven acres adjoining the house, that seems for many years past to have been left untrimmed; this will afford me much information and experience in the art of pruning; a business I presume that I may go largely into without fear of overdoing it; then again, I I shall plant a goodly number of peach trees, although my neighbors will have it, that I shall never enjoy the fruits of my labors; but I tell them I shall, and at all events I must stand a good chance of knowing *why*, which I consider quite equal to a small scattering of fruit. Here too, I wish to ask thee, if I must cultivate the ground around them twice or thrice a year, with the view of warding off the disease called the yellows, as well as to prevent the attacks of worms, or must I leave them to their own guidance?

And in planting them too, I am young in the art, but presume the holes will require to be made wide and deep for their reception, and if they are filled with earth that has not before grown trees of any description I shall stand a better chance of success. And this I shall be able to do, for I have removed the surface soil from the site which the house will be made to occupy, and thrown it up into a mound to sweeten; but as I have said, I am a novice in the art of planting, and would feel obliged if thou wouldst continue thy kind offices in the way thou wert ever wont, and give me the benefit of thy experience in these things. I have heard that thy mode of pruning the peach is different to that practiced upon the apple and many other trees; pray what is it?

I find it is become fashionable to prefer grass to crops of corn or grain;—what is thy opinion? My situation will preclude the idea of dairying as a business, but I have a desire to keep about 8 cows, for the purpose of making superior butter for my family, and relatives residing in the city, and raising and fatting hogs, or rather pigs, to furnish "real dairy-fed pork"—the most delicious of all meats—from milk and mush. But as a difference, amounting to a profit or loss, is known to exist between the different breeds of animals for these purposes, I am desirous of obtaining thy opinion before I commit myself; please, therefore, say, what are the breeds of cattle and hogs thou preferest for profit; at the same time, I would like the pleasure of possessing a handsome out-door family, and one that would pay for petting.

For poultry, I shall apply to our mutual friend, Isaac Wood, of Haddonfield House, whose praise for that and many other excellencies, is in all the country. Now it would afford me great assistance if thou couldst make it convenient to answer the above inquiries early, as the spring is upon us, and I mean to be moving; for as thou hast very justly elsewhere observed, "the life of man consists in but a few summers and winters—seed times and harvests." Thy sincere friend, B. L.

Haddonfield, N. J.

We are well acquainted with that part of the country in which our esteemed friend is about to locate himself, and congratulate him upon his choice; his neighbors also will have cause for gladness, for his bright example will contribute greatly to their advantage, as he has the means as well as the ability, to render his place "a garden of sweets." We would advise him to divide the apple orchard, and devote one half to a hog pasture, and the other to a calf lot and hospital for sick animals, &c.; build sheds in both, for shelter in bad weather and for feeding; shroud up the hanging branches of the trees, so as to admit a free circulation of air, and spread upon the sod about 30 bushels of lime to the acre, mixed with a good portion of Jersey marl. He will then enjoy a profit from his orchard, even in those seasons when he has no fruit, and which, if our theory be correct, he will not have to calculate upon for many years yet to come.

On the subject of pruning, if his wish be to renovate his trees, and cause them to throw out new wood, he must prune heavily; but if fruit be his object, this must be done sparingly and judiciously, and be continued thro' many seasons; the best time perhaps, being late in the month of August, if no fruit be in the way; the branches, where admitting of the operation, being removed close to the body of the tree, and cut smooth. The sap will overflow so as to heal, in a measure, the wound before winter, but not strong enough to cause the tree to put out new wood. The planting a Peach orchard in Jersey at this time of day, is a bold measure, and deserves success. —The trees must be procured from a distant nursery, for the benefit of change; and we would take occasion to recommend an application to Mr. Philip Reybold, Jun., Delaware City, Del., whose collection embraces all the choicest kinds, and whose care and attention will secure to purchasers ample security for their truth to catalogue. The holes for their reception must be dug deep and large, and be filled with good earth taken from some dry bank, which has never borne trees, or been cultivated; this earth to be intimately mixed with a liberal portion of lime, and be turned over in the heap, before planting the trees.

The pruning of peach trees should be done by shortening their branches, by which the bearing wood is thrown more into the middle of the tree; they are thus saved from splitting with the weight of fruit—the cause of the destruction of thousands of the finest trees in the large orchards in Delaware the last season.—Perhaps no tree will bear the knife so well as the peach. In setting these trees, care must be taken that they retain the same aspect which they had in the nursery—the southern part of the tree still to face the south. On the subject of constant cultivation, some of the largest Peach growers in Delaware no longer consider such a system indispensable. Major Reybold has an orchard which has not been cultivated for many years past, having been used as a pasture for sheep; and yet it has the past, and for several seasons, produced his finest fruit. Report says he will no longer cultivate the land of his large orchards, but shroud the trees and turn in his sheep; thus saving an immense

sum of expense and labor, and putting his large crop of grass to good account.

We would recommend our friend to keep all his dry and productive land under cultivation; convinced as we are, that such a system, when there is a sufficient capital employed in the concern, is more profitable and far more agreeable; the fodder from many of the cultivated crops being quite as valuable as a crop of hay, often times much more; and affording the means of creating a large amount of home-made manure; while the corn crop sown broadcast, will afford more green and dry fodder, both for summer and winter food, than any meadow can ever be made to yield—Mr. Newhall, of Dorchester, having the past season cut and housed upwards of 12 tons of dry fodder, of exceeding richness, from one acre of land, which had been manured with a compost of brine and meadow muck.

For the dairy, we are curious to know what more could be desired than the best of what are denominated the "native breeds,"—which, by the way, embrace every distinct variety of those sought after in Europe, from the "Red Cattle," or Devons, of the Eastern States, to the Guernsey or Alderney, of which we often see very pure and excellent specimens.—But of whatever breed, no cow ought to be kept a day, that is not a great milker; sell her right off, and debit the concern with the loss if any, giving credit for the gain arising from the exchange. There is more than cent. per cent. difference between the value of a good cow and a bad one—the one giving a *profit*, the other a *loss*.

As for hogs, the best we ever saw were the best of the Chester or Delaware County Whites; they are deep, flat, and long in the side, and good, but not barrel-shaped on the back, cutting up nearly as thick on the side and belly as on the back; yielding plenty of lard, and never deceiving us at the scales; fit also for the knife at any age. Their coats, fine and curly, indicative of good handling, and their flesh peculiarly soft, *growing one half in the pot while cooking*.

For poultry, it is not too much to say, we consider our friend of Haddonfield House, by far the most famous in the Union, for that kind of stock.

We conclude, and in unison with the last remark of our excellent friend, with the well known motto—"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might—there is no work in the grave." JAMES PEDDER.

Boston, Jan. 10th, 1844.

TASTE IN CLEARING.—We have often wondered at the almost total absence of taste in clearing lands, displayed by our countrymen. They usually commence on the line of the road and take a clean sweep through their farms to the back of them, where they make a small reservation of wood and timber for use. This leaves the land completely unprotected from the fervid sun in summer, and the cold searching wind in winter; and then the horrid stumps stand out in bold relief, staring one in the face with their black charred, or rotten punky sides, for half the age of man; making one of the most desolate and dreary sights we ever looked at. Nearly all this may be obviated, and even a new country recently cleared be made to assume a handsome, cheerful appearance, by proper reservations of the original forest. Suppose the farm 100 acres, we would divide it into five twenty-acre fields; or if the size of 200 acres, into forty-acre lots, and in clearing, reserve a belt of trees around them from three to six rods wide. The advantage of these would be three-fold: First, they would afford all the wood and timber necessary for the future use of the farm: second, shelter it from the rude blasts in winter, and give it shade for the stock in summer; third, hide the stumps and give a handsome, picturesque appearance to the country. An occasional group of trees left near the centre of the field, especially where the land was highest, would also add to the beauty and variety of the farm. The only objection we have ever heard to such reservations were, that in narrow belts and small groups, the trees were apt to be blown down. This danger may be obviated by cutting out all the tall trees, leaving the shorter and younger ones only. Left in this manner, they shade and protect each other, spread out their branches and roots as they grow, and soon strike the latter so deep into the ground, as to enable them to stand against the strongest winds. Some of the handsomest farms in Europe are thus laid out into square fields, with belts of trees around them for shade and shelter, and the profit of the wood and timber. In order to obtain these the owners have been at great expense in planting them. We have only to leave what nature has already prepared to our hand, to equal these in picturesque beauty. We wish that the owners of wild lands would consider this subject, the sight of one such farm could not but convince them of the real utility, if no other motive were wanting, of adopting this course of reserving belts of trees around the fields in clearing.—*American Agriculturist.*

APPLYING MANURES TO THE SURFACE.—Whether putrescent manures should ever be applied to the surface of the soil, is a question on which the opinions of distinguished agriculturists are far from being unanimous. The right decision of the question depends, in our view, upon the following circumstances. 1. The condition of the manure to be applied. 2 The character of the soil for which it is intended. 3. The nature of the crop to be benefitted by it. 4. The time of the year when the manure is to be carried out.

1. If the manure to be applied has been composted, or if the process of fermentation has already spent its force upon it, there can be no serious objection to its being spread upon the surface; since, the gaseous exhalations having already escaped, it is chiefly secured against the ravages of the atmosphere; and from infiltration there is nothing to fear, as that is the very process best adapted to bring the decomposed particles in contact with the mouths of the plants which are to feed upon it.

2. If the soil for which the manure is intended, be very porous to a considerable depth, the nearer the surface the manure can be deposited, without too much exposure to the atmosphere, the better; it being evident that the nutritive juices will soon descend beyond the reach of the plants, if it be in the first place buried too deep.

3. If the crop to be benefitted consist of any of the finer grains or grasses, the application of the manure to the surface (harrowed in, in the case of grain,) will have a greater *present* effect than any other mode of application, as the roots, that is, the mouths of the plants, lying close to the surface, will have the readier access to their food. That natural meadow-land can thus be made to yield a greater burden of grass than by any other means, scarcely admits of a doubt.

4. If the manure to be applied is summer-made manure, which must be carted out in the fall, this mode of application will have another argument in its favor. By being spread at this season of the year, after the heats of summer are past, the fermentation and evaporation will be but slight, and the rains and snows which may be expected to fall upon it in succeeding months, will either wash it into the soil, or so imbed it among the roots of the growing crop, as quite effectually to shield it from the wasting action of the atmosphere the succeeding season.

One thought more upon this subject. With the relations of plants to the atmosphere as a source of nutriment, we are as yet much less acquainted than with those which they sustain to the soil; and agricultural science, in its onward progress, may yet develope the fact, that manures applied to the surface, by exerting a direct and powerful agency upon the leaves of plants, and thus promoting an increased absorption of the nutritive particles of the atmosphere, may prove more beneficial, especially in the case of grasses and the finer grains, notwithstanding the losses they sustain from evaporation, than they would if buried beneath any portion of the soil.—*Foote's Prize Essay.*

DRAINAGE.—There is no part of good husbandry so much neglected as thorough draining of their low lands by farmers in a flat country. Drainage makes cold lands warm, and late lands produce earlier crops. Low lands are called, very properly, by farmers, cold. They really are so—not in themselves, but from the fact, that the caloric or heat which they possess in common with warmer and higher lands, is carried off in the vapor or steam which is constantly rising from such lands, escaping into the atmosphere, and eventually collecting with the fog and vapor into clouds.

In Western New York, we saw one *universal* practice with the great wheat farmers in putting in their grain, worthy of imitation by every farmer of Massachusetts. It was this—we observed, without an exception, that all their fields were furrow-drained; so that in no event could the water stand on any portion of the field. The whole fields had the appearance of being ploughed into narrow lands of back furrows; and then the lands and furrows were carefully cleared out, and where it was necessary, there were cross-cuts emptying into these long furrow drains, running the length of the whole field.

This practice prevents their grain from being what is termed winter killed, but properly speaking, spring killed, or drowned out. Thus the whole surface of their wheat field is equally covered with grain, and not like most of our spring and winter grain fields, with here and there spots destitute of grain, and producing little but an abundant crop of noxious and exhausting weeds, with here and there a blade of stinted grain.

Farmers, drain—drain—drain your lands, wherever wisdom and experience tell you that your lands are cold and your crops suffer from a surplus of water. Remember that heat goes off from your low lands in vapors visible and invisible, precisely in the same way that it escapes from boiling water in a teakettle.—After the water boils, all the heat afterward applied is carried off in the steam. On the same principle it escapes in steam from your low lands.—*American Traveller.*

MUTTON.—Mr. Webster keeps at his farm in Marshfield from sixty to an hundred sheep, chiefly for their meat. His selection embraces the South-downs and Leicesters.

On a recent occasion Mr. Webster remarked, how little the great mass of Americans cared for mutton as food, while in England the people generally esteem it the very best of butcher's meat. He said he believed one reason to be, that the English mutton in general was better than ours. "You may occasionally," said he, "find good mutton in Albany, New York and Philadelphia, but in England you find no bad mutton."

A sheep according to Mr. Webster, should never be killed for the table before he is three years old. A lamb, indeed, may get near its full growth at a year and a half, or twenty months, and become very fat, and this is the age at which they are usually sold for the shambles; but such early mutton is not delicately mixed, the lean with the fat. It shrinks in boiling, and when cut upon the table it fills the dish with *white* gravy. Mutton two years older though no fatter, will have a much higher flavor, the muscle and the fat being mixed, and when thoroughly cooked will fill the dish with *red* gravy.

It is gratifying to find those views maintained by one whose authority will secure for them the influence to which they are entitled. The attempt in some circles to exclude mutton from the list of delicacies, is here well and deservedly rebuked. No man who possesses a cultivated taste in these matters will fail to respond to the discriminating remarks of Mr. Webster.—*Wor. Ægis.*

MANUFACTURING ARTIFICIAL MARBLE.—The Pittsburgh Chronicle says an individual has a mode of manufacturing marble which is pronounced superior to any other artificial stone or marble in use, and will supersede the use of lime mortar in varied processes of plastering, will be extensively used for stucco work, mosaic, statuary, mantle-pieces, table slabs, atmospheric and hydraulic cement, roofing of houses and paving of streets, &c. It will set or harden in six hours when applied in plastering houses. It will resist the action of atmospheric heat, damp, frost, &c., and is susceptible of a high polish, and can be manufactured at a cost little exceeding ordinary lime mortar.

If the above cement, or artificial marble, be as represented, it will be a valuable acquisition to the resources of the country, and will be found to be eminently useful for many agricultural purposes, as cisterns, ponds for watering cattle, the roofing of houses, &c.

REMEDY FOR FILMS ON THE EYE.—A correspondent of the New England Farmer gives the following *receipe* for removing *films* from the eyes of animals, of the efficacy of which we have no doubt. Several years since a son of ours had *films* formed on his eyes, which we removed by dropping a small portion of molasses on his eye-lids when asleep, for three or four nights in succession. He was so restless, and resisted the application so resolutely when awake that we had to avail ourself of the opportunity afforded by his slumbers to apply the remedy:

Films.—Perhaps all your readers do not know the easiest, as well as most effectual remedy for removing a film from the eye of an animal. It is simply to put a teaspoonful of molasses on the eye-ball. I have relieved oxen, horses, cows and sheep in this manner, and know of no other equal to it. *Glenburn, Me., Dec. 5, 1843.*

AVIARY AT WINDSOR.—Among the fowls in this choice and curious collection are seven Cochin China pullets, (five hens and two cocks,) imported direct from Asia. Such is the extraordinary size of these birds, that when full-grown they will stand upon the ground and feed from off a table three feet in height; their usual weight being from twenty-two to twenty-four pounds per couple. Their eggs, the shells of which are of a dark mahogany color, possess a peculiarly delightful flavor, and are highly prized. One of the pullets has laid upwards of fifty eggs in less than eight weeks. The cock chickens, although not more than a few months old, now measure in height twenty-three inches from the claws to the beak, notwithstanding that they are but little more than half-grown. Of Java milk-white silver bantams, that extremely rare fowl in England, so difficult even to preserve in this country, there are twelve couples. Until now it has never been considered possible, although numerous attempts have been made to rear this singular and delicate description of bird in our generally cold and variable climate; Mr. Walters, however, who has the whole superintendence of the aviary, has fortunately succeeded in rearing eight birds out of a hatching of ten. They are now three months old, and perfectly healthy. Five Scotch fowls, peculiar to only some portions of the highlands in the north of Scotland, are among the collection. They are fully feathered down the legs to the very nails of their feet, and in general appearance somewhat resemble the ptarmigan, or red grouse. The cock bird, which is beautifully marked, is a perfect picture. Among the descriptions of rare birds at the aviary are two hens and a cock of Sir John Sebright's pheasant-like breed, several clear-white bantams, eight real black Spanish birds, and other fowls of a similarly choice and valuable character. The spacious pigeon-house, which rises from out of the centre of the aviary, forming a picturesque object when viewed from the home-park, contains a vast number of pigeons of nearly every known breed, among which may be enumerated pouters, baldheads, tumblers, Spanish runts, nuns, and carriers. The whole of these birds (not excepting the carrier-pigeons) have been trained to become so exceeding tame, that upon visiting the aviary they will hover around the head, perch upon the arms, and feed out of the hands of their possessor.—*New Far. Jour.*

BUTTER IN VIRGINIA.—The Southern Planter thus speaks on this subject:—And to such an extent does this failure exist, that a great many have never seen, and do not know what good butter is. We have known many a neat and tidy housewife, an excellent provider too, pride herself upon her butter, which in comparison with some which may be had from Northern dairies, was not fit to feed a dog upon. Such stuff as is sold in the Richmond market at this time for 25 cents a pound, would not bring, in Philadelphia, more than 9 or 10—much of it would not be thought good enough to grease a cart-wheel. We can assure our readers that we do not exaggerate this matter; and if they could only taste the sweet, rich, and marrowy butter that can be had in the Northern and Eastern markets for 17 cents a pound, they would ever afterwards appreciate as it deserves the miserable grease they have been accustomed to dignify with the name of butter.

A few days since, we happened to meet with an article in a celebrated grocery in this city, from the mountains in Virginia, twelve months old, fully equal to any it had ever been our good fortune to encounter anywhere. We then asked what quantity of such butter could be sold in this market. His reply was, "I myself will contract for ten thousand pounds of such butter annually, at 20 cents a pound. Now, to this circumstance we would wish particulaly to call the attention of Northern dairymen—they who think they are doing well to get 15 cents a pound for their butter. Our lands are better and cheaper, our climate more favorable, and our market higher than any they have been accustomed to, and we doubt if in the Union there is an opening for a better business than a well conducted dairy established at the foot of the Southwestern mountains, in Virginia, would afford.

THE FARMER'S PROFESSION.—Princely patriarchs, prophets, kings, philosophers, the great of all ages, have honored agriculture with their particular regard. The pursuit is indeed laborious; but labor is no longer an evil, except in its excess. The cheerful performance of labor by man, has freed it from its original curse. It is now a boon of heaven—the condition of unnumbered blessings. The farmer's calling is full of moral grandeur. He supports the world—is the partner of nature, and peculiarly 'a co-worker with God.' The sun, the atmosphere, the dews, the rains, day and night, the seasons—all the natural agents—are his ministers in the spacious temple of the firmament. Health is the attendant of and exalts the intellect of the intelligent farmer. His moral powers are ennobled by the manifestations of supreme love and wisdom in every thing around him—in the genial air, the opening bud, the delicate flower, the growing and the ripening fruit, the stately tree—in vegetable life and beauty springing out of death and decay—and in the wonderful succession and harmony of the seasons:

"These as they change, Almighty Father! these
Are but the varied God. The rolling year
Is full of Thee."

We are now beholding a mighty moral revolution. Hitherto, glory has been found in the *destruction* rather than the *preservation* of man. The history of our race is a history of wars. An age of peace and philanthropy is arising upon us, in which renown will be sought in usefulness. Justice will yet be fully done to the benefactors of mankind. Young, and Watson, and Clinton, and Buel and others, both of the dead and the living, who have laid society under enduring obligations, will receive their share of the public gratitude. How dim, how fleeting is the mere warrior, when contrasted with that of the philanthropist. What wasting battles, what fields enriched with carnage, what spoils of victory, or what splendid triumphs, could confer the lasting glory of De Witt Clinton.—*Address of Anson S. Miller.*

SUPERIOR DURHAM STOCK.

The subscriber is authorised to sell the following thorough bred and very superior animals, the pick of the celebrated herd of S. Canby, esq. of Wilmington, Del. viz.

BEAUTY, MABEL and LOUISA, cows, the latter will calve in about a month—the two last could not have been purchased at the price now asked for them when 1 month old, and they are considered by Mr. Canby the best he ever bred. Price $100 each

Likewise, two young BULLS, PRINCE and OSCAR, from 1 to 2 years old, also 100 dolls. each; and 3 or 4 younger animals, low in proportion. Mr. Canby paid 200 dollars for Beauty when a heifer. Mr. Canby's present arrangements being such as to make it requisite for him to part with his blooded stock, the above, which are the choicest thereof, are put at nearly half the price they have been hitherto held at, and presents an opportunity seldom obtained to secure thorough pedigreed and very superior stock, at comparatively very low prices. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing (post paid) Mr. S. Canby, Wilmington, Del. or the subscriber.

S. SANDS.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1844,

Edited by Mrs. Hale and others, the best Magazine of the season, ☞and the greatest circulation of any in the world.☜ It contains Line and Mezzotint Engravings, Colored Fashion Plates, Music, and Contributions by the best authors in the United States

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For every new subscriber sending $3, we will send a copy of the DRAWING ROOM ANNUAL FOR 1844, Or, A Gift for Every Season. This is a quarto annual, containing 15 large Engravings and 64 pages of Reading Matter, by the most celebrated Authors, or for every new subscriber sending $5, we will send a copy of "GODEY'S CENTRE TABLE ORNAMENT," or a back volume of the Lady's Book; or the Saturday Courier, Saturday Post, or Saturday Museum, 6 months.

It is to be distinctly understood that the above terms refer only to NEW subscribers, or such old ones as may have paid up ALL arrearages, and remit for 1844 in advance. In no other case will the premiums be sent. Those who send at once will be in time to have this valuable work on their centre tables by Christmas.

We will give the same premiums that any other publisher may offer.

The price for one year's subscription is	$3	Five copies,	$10
Two copies,	5	Eight "	15
		Eleven "	20

no 11 Address L. A. GODEY, Publishers' Hall, Philadelphia.

S. & T. HUNT'S

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Saddle, Harness and Trunk Manufactory,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

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NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MUSEUM,

Where Travellers and Merchants can obtain for their own use, or to sell again, the most improved Iron Frame and Iron Bound

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made in all their various styles for convenience, durability, &c.

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In all their variety. *Also, CARRIAGE, BUGGY, WAGON & CART HARNESS,* of every description.

BALTIMORE MARKET, Feb. 6.

Beef, Balt. mess,	8½a9	Butter, Glades, No.1,	13a
Do. do. No.1,	6½a7½	Do. do.	2, 7a11
Do. prime,	5a6	Do. do.	3, 5a7
Pork, mess	10½a11½	Do. Western	2, 7a
Do. No. 1	9½a9¾	Do. do.	3, 5a6
Do. prime	a9½	Lard, Balt. kegs,	1, 6½a7
Do. cargo,	9½a	Do. do.	2, none
Bacon, hams, Ba. lb.	7a	Do. Western,	1, 6¼a
Do. middlings, "	4a	Do. do.	2, 5a5½
Do. shoulders, "	5a	Do. do. bls	1, 6
Do. asst'd, West.	3a4	Cheese, casks,	6½a7½
Do. hams,	3a7	Do. boxes,	6¾a7
Do. middlings,	3¾a4	Do. extra,	10a20
Do. shoulders,	2a3¾		
COTTON—			
Virginia,	8¾a 9½	Tennessee, lb.	7
Upland,	8¾a10	Alabama,	8¼a10
Louisiana,	9¾a10	Florida,	7a8
North Carolina,	7 a	Mississippi	
LUMBER—			
Georgia Flooring	12a15	Joists & Sc'ling, W.P.	7a10
S. Carolina do	9a11	Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P.	7a10
White Pine, pann'l	25a27	Shingles, W. P.	2a9
Common,	20a22	Shingles, ced'r,	3.00a9.00
Select Cullings,	14a16	Laths, sawed,	1.25a 1.75
Common do	8a10	Laths, split,	50a 1.00
MOLASSES—			
Havana, 1st qu. gl	17½a20	New Orleans	24a25
Porto Rico,	26	Guadaloupe & Mart	26a28
English Island,		Sugar House,	28a36
SOAP—			
Baltimore white,	12a14	North'rn, br'n & yel.	3¾a4½
brown & ylle'w	4½a5½		
TOBACCO—			
Common	2 a 3½	Yellow,	8 a10
Brown and red,	4 a 5	Fine yellow,	12a14
Ground leaf,	6 a 7	Virginia,	4 a 9
Fine red	6¼a 8	Rappahannock,	
Wrappery, suitable for segars,	8a13	Kentucky,	3 a
Yellow and red,	7a10	St. Domingo,	13 a11
PLASTER PARIS—		Cuba,	15 a38
Cargo, pr ton cash	3.12a	Ground per bbl.	1.12a
SUGARS—			
Hav. wh. 100lbs	9a10.50	St. Croix, 100lbs	7.00a8.00
Do. brown	a7.50	Brazil, white,	a
Porto Rico,	6 a7	Do. brown,	
New Orleans,	6.a6.75	Lump, lb. c.	
FLOUR—We quote			
Superfine How. st., from stores, bl.			$4.50a
Do. City Mills,			4.50
Do. Susquehanna,			4.37a
Rye, first			3.25a
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl.			2.62
Do. per hhd.			a
GRAIN—			
Wheat, white, p bu	1.00	Peas, black eye,	50a
" best Pa. red	95a	Clover seed, store	$6¼a
" ord. to pri. Md	65a98	Timothy do	2.a2.25
Corn, white,	40a42	Flaxseed, rough st.	1.25
" yellow Md.	42a43	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs.	1.18
Rye, Md.	53a55	Ship Stuff, bus.	15a
Oats, Md.	28a30	Brown Stuff,	12a
Beans,	100	Shorts, bushel,	9 a
FEATHERS—per lb.			28a33
COFFEE—			
Havana,	7 a 8	Java, lb.	10 a12
P. Rico & Laguay.	6¾a 8	Rio,	6¼a8¼
St. Domingo,	5¾a 6¼	Triage,	3¼a 4¼
RAISINS—Malaga bunch, box,			1.80a1.90
WOOL—			
WASHED.		UNWASHED.	
Saxony,		Saxony and Merino	
Full Merino,		Common, to ¼ blood,	
3-4 blood do.		Pulled,	
1-2 do do			
1-4 and common,			
Tub washed,			
CANDLES—			
Mould, common,	9a10	Sperm,	32a33
Do. choice brands,	10½	Wax,	60a65
Dipped,	8a 9		

100 lbs. on the hoof, which is equal to $3a5 net, as in quality, thus showing a slignt advance on former quotations.

Tobacco—No transactio's of any moment for the week. The receipts have been very small for several weeks and but little demand for any kind. We continue our previous quotations, which may now be considered as nominal, viz. Infer. & com. 2.50a3; mid. to good 4a6; good 6.50a8; fine 8a12—Ohio tobacco, the better qualities sell readily at quoted prices; com. to midd. 3a4.50; good 5a6; fine red and wrappery 6.50a10; fine yel. 7.50a10; and ex. wrappery 11a$13—The inspections this week are 21 hhds Md.

Wool—During the week sales of about 2500 lbs. of tub washed & pulled at 25a26c.; unwashed 18a19c per lb. A good demand and a limited supply in market.

Grain—Nominal price of wheat 95a96c for best reds by wagons—Oats from the store 28a29c.

Flour—Sales of Howard st. good mixed brands were made from the stores on Saturday at 4.50. There is some inquiry since but very little offering, and we have not heard of any transactions. We quote the store price 4.50 and receipt at 4.37.

We hear of no transaction of city mills.

Cattle—750 head beef cattle were offered, 630 thereof sold at prices ranging at 1.55 to 2.50 pr

A SITUATION IS WANTED AS MANAGER

Of a Farm, by a single man, who can produce the best recommendations for his character and skill in all the operations of farming—he would be willing to go to any quarter of the country. A line addressed to X. Q. care of the editor of the American Farmer, Baltimore, will be attended to.

de 6 3t*

PRIZE BULLS AND CALVES.

The subscriber offers for sale two full blood Devon Bulls, which obtained the two first prizes offered for Devon Bulls at the Baltimore County Agricultural Fair, 19th Oct. last, viz.

Richard, 2 years old last spring, $50
Marmion, 1 ear old last June, 60

ALSO,

3 full blood Devon Bull Calves, got by the celebrated bull Waverly. They are large and perfectly beautiful. They are 4, 6 and 8 months old at this time. Price $40 each. Address

JOHN P. E. STANLEY,
de 27 50 S. Calvert st. Baltimore.

POLAND FOWLS,

At $1.50 per pair, for sale by

d 19 S. SANDS.

MISCELLANY.

THE VICTIM OF A PROOF-READER.

Foul murder hath been done. Lo! here's the *proof!*
OLD PLAY.

Oh for the good old times of typography, when operatives in the art could render the ancients —when Caxton translated 'Ye Seyge of Troye,' from the language of Greece.—Would that, in this latter age, when Champollion has deciphered the hieroglyphics of Egypt—when the spirit of inquiry is every where abroad—some one might be found, who could continue to shelter from typical aggression a writer for the press!

I am the victim of a proof-reader. The blunders of others, and not my own, have placed me in a state of feeling akin to purgatory. Ever since I began to shave for a beard, I have been more or less afflicted with the *cacoethes scribendi*, and I flatter myself that I have not always been unsuccessful in my *writings*. But my *printed* efforts have never been honorable to my genius nor graceful to my vanity; "on the contrary, they have been quite the reverse." I have had the sweetest poems turned into thrice sodden stupidity; sentences in prose, on which I doated in manuscript, have been perused in a deep perspiration, and with a positive loathing, in print. All this has arisen from a conspiracy which seems to have been formed against me by all the typographical gentlemen of the country. It is true I write what Mrs. Malprop might call an "intelligent hand;" for, to the pitiful minutiæ of crossing *t*'s, and dotting *i*'s I never could descend,—I have often given directions to publishers, that if a word was otherwise "past finding out" that they should count the marks—but the plan failed, as have indeed all my plans for *correct habits* of thought before the public. If this narrative shall prove to be correctly printed, it will be the first article from my pen that has ever met with such an honor, and I shall be proportionably pleased.

Like all other mortals, I am penetrable to the arrows of Cupid. My heart is not uncased with the epidermis of a rhinoceros, or the bullhides of Ajax; consequently I am what they call in romances a susceptible person. When I was nineteen, I fell in love —and as I found prose too tame a medium, too staid a drapery for my thoughts, what could I do but express to my fair one my passion in song? She was a beautiful creature—"a delicious arrangement of flesh and blood"—a country parson's daughter, with excellent tastes and accomplishments. She was fond of poetry, and so was I. This circumstance sent my fancy a-wool-gathering for tropes, figures, and emblems. Young ladies have a passionate admiration for genius, and I determined to show that I was not deficient in that particular; that I belonged of right to those who merited the saying, "*poeta nase tur non fit.*" During the spring of 18—, I was attacked with a perfect incontinence of rhyme. My lady-love was always my theme. But of all my compositions, none satisfied me save the following, which I produced with great *time*, *labor*, and studious care. I think poorly enough of it now. Mr. Neal would call it *twattle*, and so do I.

TO EMILY B——.

"Dear girl! an angel sure thou art,—
The muse of every spell,
That brings one transport to my heart,
And bids my bosom swell.
"And oh, carnation on thy cheek
Its richest lustre lends:
And thy blue eyes forever speak
A welcome to thy friends.
"Alas! if fate should bid us part,
Life would be nought with me;
A load would rest upon my heart,
Without a smile from thee.
"Where shall I meet a leaf so fair,
In nature's open page?
With thee the beauteous flower compare,
And e'en my grief assuage?
"Forgive, my love, this hasty lay,
And let its numbers be
Sweet monitors, that day by day,
Shall bid thee think of me!"

This production I sent to the village newspaper. I waited a *long* week to see it appear. Finally, the important Wednesday arrived. I hastened to the office—but the affair was not published. I glanced with a hurried eye over the damp sheet, and found a notice at last, commencing with three *stars* turned up and down. It read thus:

"The tribute to Emily by J. S. is unavoidably postponed until our next, by a press of advertisements, for which we are thankful—since we do that kind of business, as likewise all sorts of job work on the most reasonable terms—blanks, cards, handbills, and other legal documents being executed by us at the shortest notice. Not to digress, however, we would say to J. S. let him cultivate his talents; he has tremendous powers, but he writes a bad hand. He should make his penmanship like his poetry—*perfect.*"

I had the curiosity to look into the advertising columns to see what envious things of traffic had displaced my lines. There were but three advertisements,—a sheriff's sale, a stray cow, and a wife eloped from bed and board. I read the sheriff's notice with that deep interest which these documents usually excite. It discoursed of lands, messuages, and tenements, designated by a line beginning at the northwest corner of Mr. Jenkin's cow-house—running thence seventy-five chains fourteen links; thence east twenty-nine chains eleven links to a stake and stones, and so on to the end of the chapter.

Yet the notice filled me with exceeding delight. I sent it to Emily; I told her that J. S. was myself, but begged her not to mention it to a third person. She kept her secret as women usually do; in three days it was all over town that I had a piece that I had made out of my own head, coming forth in the next week's paper, addressed to Emily Brinkenhoff.

Never, never did seven days sail more slowly round than the week's interval which followed the foregoing notice, in the publication of the "Elucidator of Freedom and Tocsin of the People." When it *did* finally come out, I sent Emily an affectionate note, with a copy of the paper, assuring her that the poem contained my real sentiments. I determined not to read it myself until I visited her in the evening. By great self-denial, I kept my resolve, and when the young moon arose, I bent my steps towards the mansion of my mistress.

She received me coldly. I was surprised and abashed. "What is the matter, Em?" I tenderly inquired: "did you get my billet-doux and the verses today?"

"Yes—they came safe."

"Well, how did you like them."

"The note was kind and good, but the verses were foolish, ridiculous nonsense."

I was thunderstruck. I asked to see the paper. Emily rose and handed it to me; and sitting down by the vine-clad window, patted her little foot angrily on the floor.

I opened the Elucidator and Tocsin, and read my poem. Solomon of Jerusalem! what inhuman butchery! what idiocy! But I will give the effusion as it was printed, 'and shame the *devil.*'

"TO EMILY B——.

"Dear girl! an angel sour thou art,—
The mule of every spell,
That brays o'er trumpets to my heart,
And bid my bosom swell.
And on darnation o'er thy cheek
Its rudest blister bends;
And thy blear eyes forever speak
A welcome to thy friends.
Alas! if fate should bind us fast,
Life would be rough with me:
A load would rush upon me heart
Without a smile from thee.
Where could I meet a lump so fair
In nature's open passage?
With thee the barbarous flower compare,
And own my grief a sassage?
Forgive my bore this nasty lay,
And let its numbers be
Sweet moniters that daily dry,
Shall bid thee think of me!

J. S."

When I had read over this diabolical! mess of stuff, I flew into an uncontrollable rage. In the blindness of my chagrin, I depreciated the judgement of Miss Emily; I thought every person could see the errors and detect them as readily as I did; and I said to my young friend that she must have been very stupid or inattentive, not to see how the poem *ought* to read. This roused in her bosom "all the blood of the Brinkenhoffs." She handed me my hat and pointed significantly to the door. I went out at the aperture thus indicated, and have never darkened it since. Emily B. is now the Connecticut school-master's, who blows the pitchpipe and leads the choir on Sunday in her father's church.

This was the first passion and my last, except that into which I have been roused every time I have sent a piece to be published. Yet I still love to console my dreary bachelorship by writing and seeing my thoughts in print;—but I despair of ever seeing them rightly uttered. Fate, in that regard, is against me, and probably always will be.

JOHN SMITH.

From the Boston Mercantile Journal.

EFFECTS OF FEAR.

There are few things more calculated to excite a just indignation than an attempt on the part of young persons to frighten little children, or each other. In this way impressions are often made on the plastic minds of youth, which remain through life, and cause many an hour of anxiety and perhaps agony. In this way a species of *cowardice* is produced which cannot be overcome in after years—and the man who would be the first to plant a standard on a hostile fort, or to board an enemy fighting hand to hand, has been known to turn pale with affright at the idea of passing a churchyard alone in a dark night—or even at entering a lonely and lofty garret, in the dark, after the family have retired. Marshal Saxe, one of the bravest men who ever commanded an army on the embattled field, would never retire to rest until he had carefully examined the closets in his chamber, and looked under the bed!

It is sometimes the case, however, that these sudden shocks of fear, when young, administered not unfrequently by the unthinking, for the *joke's sake*, are attended with more serious consequences. We sometime since saw mention made of a child in Virginia, who was *frightened to death.* The circumstances which led to this melancholy catastrophe, are not of unusual occurrence. The child was playing with its companions, and was told by them, in sport, that a rag-man was about to carry him off in his bag. Alarmed with fear, the child ran into the house, when the object of his terror, unfortunately, also coming into the house, he uttered a shriek and instantly expired.

This is not the first or only instance of the fatal consequences of fright upon children, and even upon adults peculiarly susceptible of fear. An English paper received by the last arrival of the Hibernia, contained the following paragraph:

"On Wednesday week, a girl named Margaret Pete, in order to amuse some companions, dressed herself in a white garment, and put on a hideous black mask, in which disguise, issuing suddenly from her residence, in Palmer's-folly, Ratcliffe-highway, London, she caused so much terror to a child that it died on the following Friday morning. The girl was taken into custody and detained till after the coroner's inquest, when she was reprimanded and discharged."

Indeed cases are known where young persons have had their minds entirely overthrown—and been doomed to lives of helpless *idiocy*, by the unprincipled follies of their acquaintances, who have devised and executed some cruel plan of making sport of their fears. Such conduct has no apology. Those who are guilty of it should be held as accountable as the man who levels a deadly weapon and destroys the life of a fellow creature.

And yet this attempt to excite the fears of a child, is not unfrequently resorted to by parents, as a salutary *punishment!* Bugbears are created to *frighten* the young innocents into obedience. It is unphilosophical and in the highest degree barbarous in its nature, often entailing wretchedness, in the shape of unnecessary fears, on the being whose courage and determination should be fortified and strengthened, instead of being sapped and destroyed by the unnatural or unthinking parent.

It is sometimes the case that persons, who for the sake of a good practical joke, attempt to frighten others, get sadly frightened themselves, or in some other way receive a punishment, which they richly deserve. A case is related in the medical books, of a young man in the country, who, on learning that some frolicsome girls intended to go into a neighboring cornfield one evening, to get some ears of corn to roast, determined to frighten them. He accordingly wrapped around his figure a white sheet, to represent a *ghost*, and parting from his associates proceeded towards the field in high glee. What he beheld or met with to excite *his* fears, was never known, but he was soon heard to utter a horrid scream, and was soon after seen, still wrapped in the sheet, running with great rapidity through the fields. At last he reached the house, absolutely *frightened out of his senses.* He was attacked with epileptic fits, which succeeded each other rapidly, and soon put a period to his existence. When the fits were not on him he seemed much terrified, imagining that he saw something horrible, and begged and entreated to have it taken away!

Use of Turkies at the South—J. S. Skinner, esq. in a communication in the Albany Cultivator, says:

"Many object to rearing turkies, as being very mischievous and destructive to vegetables and grain; but in the tobacco region they are considered indispensable for their agency in destroying the worm which destroys the plant in the bed. In Maryland, the large planters, besides rearing all the turkies they can, send round and buy up large 'gangs' of young turkies, at from 37 to 50 cts. each, expressly to assist in 'keeping down the worms.' As soon as the dew is off, the young negroes drive these gangs of turkies regularly over the tobacco field, where each one takes his row, and it is curious to see how quickly they can spy out the smallest worm, and what numbers they will kill. As the heat of the day comes on, they are driven into some neighboring shade, and fed with a little grain, to prevent the worms from making them sick, and to keep them from being surfeited with *too much* of a good thing. After the tobacco has been housed, the planter allows his feathered auxiliaries to take the run of the corn-field and the hog-pen. In this way they soon get their growth and become fat, when all except the breeding stock reserved for the next year, become the perquisite or pin money of the good housewife, who sends them to the Washington market, where they average about $1 to the boarding-house keepers, and are in their turn devoured by members of Congress.

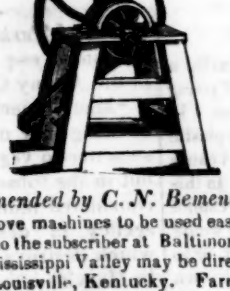
Cure for the Gout—Live upon sixpence a day, and earn it.—Such is Dr. Abernethy's prescription.

Important Discovery—A discovery has been made of a way of hardening wood, so as to give it almost the compactness of iron. This, it is said, is done by exhausting the air from the wood by an air pump, and then saturating it with iron and lime in solution. Wood submitted to this process, has been used for some time on railroads in England, and found so firm as to have been scarcely marked by the wheels of the cars.

Women—Sheridan once wrote: "Women govern us; let us try to render them perfect: the more they are enlightened, so much the more shall we be. On the cultivation of the minds of women, depends the wisdom of men. It is by women that nature writes on the hearts of men." Napoleon said, "The future destiny of the child is always the work of the mother."

Save the best and earliest specimens of your crops for next year's seed.

REAPING MACHINES,
HEMP CUTTING MACHINES—MOWING MACHINES—
CORN SHELLERS & HUSKERS,
And
THE CORN AND COB CRUSHER,



So highly recommended by C. N. Bement, esq. of Albany.

Orders for the above machines to be used east of the Mountains, should be directed to the subscriber at Baltimore. Orders for those to be used in the Mississippi Valley may be directed to JAS. ANDERSON & CO. Louisville, Kentucky. Farmers are requested to send their orders at an early day. se 27 OBED HUSSEY.

Besides the Crushers so well known to the public, the subscriber has just completed one adapted to grist mills, which may be seen in operation at the Savage Factory—it prepares for the mill stones 15 bushels per hour, ordinary work; what it would do by extra exertions, is not yet known. It makes no perceptible difference between old and new corn.

Since this implement has met with such general approval, the subscriber has made preparation to furnish them at various prices, from 25 to $50. Ja 24

WHITE TURKEYS.

A few pairs of those much admired White Turkeys, for sale at $5 per pair, on application at this office. Ja 24

GARDENER AND DAIRY WOMAN WANTED.

A gentleman of Talbot co. Md. wishes to employ a man who is well acquainted with vegetable gardening, and the management of fruit trees—and his wife to assist in milking and attending to the dairy Apply at this office. ja 17

AYRSHIRE BULL.

For sale, a young Bull, out of imported stock, one year old this spring. Price $70.

Any one having heifers of this breed to dispose of, might obtain a purchaser on application to S. SANDS, Farmer office.

Ja 17

BALTIMORE CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Society held at Govanstown, on the 20th day of October, 1843, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That such counties of Maryland as may form societies auxiliary to this, shall on the payment of fifty dollars to the Treasurer of this society, be admitted on equal terms as regards competition for premiums, if in the opinion of the Executive Committee, such an arrangement shall appear to be expedient."

The Executive Committee at a meeting held in Baltimore, Dec. 23d, 1843, having fully concurred in the above resolution, do cordially invite the farmers of the counties of the state to form auxiliary societies, and become competitors for premiums offered by this society. JOHN B. H. FULTON, Rec. Sec.

jan 10

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber is authorised by a gentleman, who, being engaged in other business, is not able to devote his whole time to farming, to sell the FARM on which he now resides situated about 8 miles from Baltimore, near one of the best turnpike roads in the county, and having the advantage of a large stream of water passing through it, with a fine mill seat with a race ready dug and dam built. This farm contains 180 acres, more or less, having full proportion of wood, and about 70 acres well set in timothy. There is a large apple orchard in good condition, a young and thrifty peach orchard of select trees, which seldom fail to bear abundantly. The buildings are substantial and convenient, being a large brick Dwelling rough cast, with portico back and front; a large stone Switzer barn, with extensive stabling below; milk house, smoke house, a wagon shed 120 feet front, corn house and granary, carriage house, with blacksmith shop. The farm is well enclosed and divided with good fences, a large portion of which are of stone.

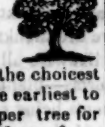
The present proprietor has spared no expense within the last 3 or 4 years, in improving the soil by the most approved system of cultivation; 6000 bushels of lime have been judiciously distributed, within the last two years, the beneficial effects of which may be seen by the growing crops. It is estimated that from 100 to 125 tons of hay will be cut the coming season, and a much larger quantity the succeeding summer. The wheat and rye now growing has every appearance of making as fine a crop as any in the county.

The subscriber invites those inclined to secure a productive farm, situated in one of the richest districts of Baltimore county, remarkable for its healthiness, within an hour and a half's drive of the best market in the state, to visit this property and judge for themselves. To save unnecessary application, the terms are $16,000, one-half cash, the balance on a long credit. Apply to

SAMUEL SANDS,
Jan 10 at the office of the American Farmer.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO. No 60 Light st. Baltimore,
Offer for sale at reduced prices,
HARVEST TOOLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.

PEACH AND PEAR TREES.



The subscriber is prepared to supply Peach Trees of the choicest kinds, surpassed by none in the U. States, and of the earliest to the latest kinds, which he is enabled to sell at 15 cts. per tree for 100 trees, 12½ cents per tree, for a larger number, or 20 cts. for a less number than 100; if packed an extra charge.

He can also supply a few very choice Pear Trees at 50 cts. per tree—and in the Fall will be able to furnish any quantity required of many kinds.

Catalogues furnished on application at the Farmer office. Entire reliance may be placed on the genuineness of these trees, and of their being of the choicest kinds. ap 12 S. SANDS.

PORTABLE TUBULAR STEAM GENERATOR.

The undersigned *successors to the late firm of Bentley, Randall & Co.* are manufacturing, and have constantly on hand a full assortment of the above Boilers, which within the last few months have undergone many improvements: we can now with confidence recommend them for simplicity, strength, durability, economy in fuel, time, labor and room, to surpass any other Steam Generator now in use. They are equally well adapted to the Agriculturist for cooking food for cattle and hogs, the Dyer, Hatter and Tanner for heating liquors, to Manufacturers (both Cotton and Woollen) for heating their mills, boiling sizing, heating cylinders, &c., to Pork Butchers for heating water for scalding hogs and for *rendering lard*, to Tallow Chandlers for melting tallow by circulation of hot water (in a jacket,) to Public Houses and Institutions for cooking, washing and *soap making*, and for many other purposes for all of which they are now in *successful* operation; the economy in fuel is almost incredible; we guarantee under all circumstances a saving of *two thirds*, and in many instances *fully three fourths*—numerous certificates from the very best of authority can be produced to substantiate the fact. We had the pleasure of receiving the premium for the best Steam Apparatus at the Agricultural Fair held at Govanstown in October 1843.

Manufactory, McCausland's old Brewery, Holliday st. near Pleasant st., Baltimore, Md.

Dec. 6. tf RANDALL & CO.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber begs leave to assure the public that he is prepared to execute orders for any of his agricultural or other machinery or implements with promptness. His machinery is so well known that it is unnecessary to describe the various kinds, but merely annex names and prices:

Portable Saw Mill with 12 ft. carriage, and 24 ft. ways and 4 ft. saw,	$300
Extra saws for shingles with 3 pair of head blocks,	125
Post Morticing Auger,	15
Bands,	10
Horse Power of great strength,	200
Corn and Cob Crusher, wt. 600 lb.	65
Thrashing Machine, wt. 300 lb.	75
Corn Planter wt. 100 lb.	25
Thrashing Machine, wt. 600 lb.	150
Grist Mill, 2½ ft. cologne stones,	150
Do. 3 ft. do.	175
Belts for the same,	15
Post Auger, wt. 15 lbs.	5
Tobacco Press complete, portable,	85
ortable Steam Engine, with portable Saw Mill and cutting off Saw,	3500
Large Sawing and Planing Machine with cutting off saw, or cross cutting for large establishments,	1100
If made of iron,	3000
Large Boring and Morticing machine for large establishments	150
Tenoning Machine	200
Vertical Saw	125
Small Morticing Machine, suitable for carpenters,	25

All of which articles are made in the most superior style of workmanship, of the best materials, and warranted to answer the purposes for which they are intended. It cannot be expected that the subscriber can speak of the merits of the above enumerated articles within the compass of an advertisement. Suffice it to say, that each have found numerous purchasers, and proved entirely satisfactory The Portable Saw Mill with a 10-horse power engine, can cut, *with perfect ease*, 10,000 feet of lumber a day, and, if necessary, could greatly exceed that quantity.

GEORGE PAGE,
West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheaper to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

CORN SHELLERS, STRAW CUTTERS, PLOWS, &c.

ROBT. SINCLAIR JR. & CO. No. 60 Light street, offer for sale the following Machinery, &c. all of their own manufacture, and warranted to be made inferior to none in this country, viz:

HAND CORN SHELLERS, 3 sorts, at 15a$17 each.
Horse power do. 2 do 35a$45 "
Cylindrical Straw Cutters, improved construction, at 28 to $75.
Vegetable Cutters, $20 each.
HORSE POWERS, 75 to $100 each.
Threshing Machines, 40 to $60 each.
CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, warranted to grind 25a30 bushels per hour, $65.
Common Straw Cutters, 5a$12 each.—Also

☞ SELF-SHARPENING AND COMMON PLOWS—a large and general assortment, 2a$15 each—among which are the Hill Side or Level land and Subsoil Plows, which received the highest premium at the late Fairs.

☞ PLOW AND MACHINE CASTINGS, by wholesale and retail.

☞ Garden and Farming TOOLS.

We will also supply orders for Endless Chain Horse Powers, on the plan just introduced in this city from Ohio. The plan and simplicity of these powers justify us in saying that they are a decided improvement on powers of this description.

Nov 15, 1843 R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.

JAMES MURRAY'S
PREMIUM CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

These already celebrated machines have obtained the premium by a fair trial against the other Crushers exhibited at the Fair held at Govanstown, Balt. co. Md. Oct. 18th, 19th and 20th, 1843, and the increased demand enables the patentee to give further inducements to purchasers by fitting an extra pair of grinders to each machine without extra charge. Prices $25, 30, 35, 40, 45.

ALSO, small MILLS, which received a certificate of merit, for $15.

I have also superior CUTTING BOXES, such as will bear inspection by either farmers or mechanics.

Also, Horse Powers, Mills, Corn Shellers, Mill and Carry-log Screws, small Steam Engines, Turning Lathes, &c. &c.

Any kind of Machine, Model or Mill work built to order, and all mills planned and erected by the subscriber, warranted to operate well.

☞ Orders can be left with J. F Callan, Washington, D. C.; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber,

no 8 JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

GROUND PLASTER.

The subscriber is now engaged in the grinding of Plaster of Paris, for agricultural purposes, and would respectfully inform Farmers and dealers that he is prepared to furnish it of the best quality at the lowest market price, deliverable in any part of the city, or on board Vessels free of expense, application to be made at the Union Plaster Mill, near the Glass House, or at the office No. 6 Bowly's Wharf, corner Wood street. P. S. CHAPPELL, or,

Jan. 3. WM. L. HOPKINS, Agent.

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is now prepared to furnish from his depot at the City Block, Baltimore, ALUM STONE LIME of the purest description, deliverable at any point on the Chesapeake bay or its tributaries, at such prices as cannot fail to please.

He is also prepared to furnish superior building Lime at 25 cents per bushel, in hhds. or at $1 per bbl. E. J COOPER,

aug 30 City Block, Baltimore.

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage

fe 23 WM. TREGO, Baltimore.

POUDRETTE

Of the very best quality for sale. Three barrels for $5, or ten barrels for $15—delivered free of cartage by the New York Poudrette Company, 23 Chambers street, New York. Orders by mail, with the cash, will be promptly attended to, and with the same care as though the purchaser was present, if addressed as above to

D. K. MINOR, Agent.

The price will be increased next spring. Jan. 3.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers, Machinists, and Manufacturers of Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Straw Cutters, &c., trading in the name of PEIRSON & GREGG, have dissolved by mutual consent, by Jacob Peirson withdrawing from the concern. The business in its various branches will hereafter be carried on by MAHLON GREGG, who is duly authorised to settle all accounts of the late firm—and hereby solicits the patronage of the customers of the late firm and all others who may call on him in the line of his business, pledging his best exertions to give satisfaction to all.

JACOB PEIRSON,
MAHLON GREGG.

Wilmington, Dec. 9, 1843.—jan 10

WILMINGTON, Dec. 26, 1843.

Mr. MAHLON GREGG, with whom I have been formerly connected in manufacturing Agricultural Machines, having purchased my interest in the concern, I take great pleasure in recommending him as a gentleman well worthy of patronage. His untiring perseverance in the prosecution of his plans, and his ingenuity and skill, well qualify him for perfecting every thing connected with the business in which he is engaged.

Jan. 10 JACOB PEIRSON.